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PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(54) ULTRASONIC TRACKING AND LOCATING SYSTEMS

(71) We, RECOGNITION DEVICES INC., a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America residing at 101, Park Avenue, New York, New York, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to electronic locating systems, and in particular, to an ultrasonic tracking and locating system for determining the position of persons or objects.

Prior art electronic locating systems have generally used RF transmitters to transmit a signal of a given frequency which is received by a tuned portable receiver carried by a person to be located. The receiver then audibly or visually indicates to the person that he is being paged, whereupon the person must proceed to the nearest telephone and dial a central operator or switching system which will connect him with his incoming call or the party paging him. In any case, cooperation of the party to be located is required. The disadvantages of a visual indication system are obvious: inattention or distraction of the person paged prevents the person from being located promptly. The audible indication system in which a loud beep is emitted by the receiver being worn is disadvantageous since no dignity is provided the person paged. Such devices are completely inappropriate in such areas as hospital operating rooms, where a sudden beep during the middle of an operation could distract operating room personnel.

Furthermore, radio frequency transmission devices require an FCC license for the operation thereof, as well as expensive transmitters, antennae, and bulky receivers that

must be carried by the person to be located. Dead spots also often occur as a result of radio shielding of certain areas.

Accordingly, the present invention provides an ultrasonic tracking and locating system including a console having a keyboard and a code generator for programming a person's identification code and generating a series of digital pulses which are transmitted to a plurality of room transceivers located in the rooms of a building complex where surveillance is desired. Each of the room transceivers generates an ultrasonic digital signal in response to the generated programme signal and transmits it throughout the room in which the transceiver is located. Since ultrasonic sound waves do not readily penetrate physical barriers, such as walls separating adjoining rooms, the room transceivers will only pick up ultrasonic sound waves from the room in which it is located, and will not receive ultrasonic signals transmitted by pocket units in adjoining rooms. Overlap is thereby prevented. The ultrasonic signals are received by portable pocket unit transceivers carried by the persons subscribing to the system who are located in the rooms having an ultrasonic transceiver disposed therein. The person's pocket unit transceiver receives the ultrasonic signals and decodes them to determine if it corresponds to the identification code of the person carrying the pocket unit. If it does not correspond, a transmitter included in the pocket unit remains inactivated. However, if the code does correspond, a single ultrasonic pulse is generated by the pocket unit which is received by the room transceiver. The room transceiver then generates a single electrical pulse which is transmitted back to the console to a display coder. A digital display device is thereby activated to indicate the location of the person whose pocket unit transceiver is responding to the generated

[Price 33p]

signals.

The determination of the location of a particular person or object is accomplished by a console operator who programs the person's code into a keyboard and waits for the response of the digital display indicating the person's location. However, automatic switching means may be provided instead so that the position of a person having an incoming telephone call may be automatically determined and a telephone near the person sent a ringing signal. A cyclical scanning apparatus may also be provided for cyclically scanning the rooms of the building to determine the position of the persons carrying the portable pocket units and identifying their location on a display board. Such a system provides constant indication of the location of the persons, and enables the console operator, or the automatic switching system, to immediately determine the position of the person desired. The coded digital pulses to the room transceivers may be transmitted either through conventional telephone lines or through existing electrical wires that supply ordinary 60 cycle 115 volt currents.

According to the invention, an ultrasonic tracking and locating system, comprises, means for generating a coded sequence of digital pulses, the combination of said pulses being identified with a particular object or person to be located, first transceiver means coupled to said generating means and responsive to said digital pulses, for generating a plurality of corresponding, digitally coded ultrasonic signals, second transceiver means for receiving said digital ultrasonic signals, including a digital signal decoder, tuned to a predetermined digital code, for decoding said ultrasonic signals, and transmission means responsive to said digital decoder, for transmitting at least one ultrasonic pulse in response to the reception of the ultrasonic signal whose coded sequence corresponds to the code to which said decoder is tuned, said first transceiver means receiving said ultrasonic pulse and generating a corresponding digital pulse for identifying the location of said second transceiver, and means responsive to said digital pulse for indicating the location of the person or object desired.

In the drawings, wherein similar reference characters denote similar elements throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an ultrasonic locating and tracking system in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of the ultrasonic locating and tracking system of the present invention showing the rooms, and the central control console for transmitting and receiving the coded digital pulses, which enable the location of the person to be de-

termined;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of the system of Fig. 1 showing means for cyclically scanning the locations of a number of people carrying portable pocket units, and means for determining the position of a person to be located and automatically connecting an incoming telephone call to a telephone extension located near the person wanted;

Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are block diagrams of modified embodiments of the ultrasonic tracking and locating system illustrated in Fig. 1;

Figs. 8 and 9 are front views of CRT display devices used to display the location of the person subscribing to the locating system of the present invention; and

Fig. 10 is a graphical illustration of a typical digital coded interrogation signal transmitted by the console and room transceivers of the present invention.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown a central console 10 which includes a keyboard 11 upon which the identification number of a person to be located may be programmed. The numbers punched into the keyboard are transmitted to an encoder 12, which generates a coded sequence of pulses and transmits them over wires 13 to a plurality of room transceivers 14 selectively located in the rooms or hallways throughout a building. The pulses are transmitted to a gate 15 which activates an oscillator 16 and a transmit transducer 17. The transducer transmits a coded, ultrasonic signal, corresponding to the sequence of pulses generated by encoder 12, throughout the rooms and hallways in which the transceivers are located. The sequence of ultrasonic pulses represents the identification code of the person to be located. Transceiver 14 is normally biased in a "receive" or "listening" mode, so that the external, ultrasonic signals may be detected by a receive transducer 18. When encoder 12 generates the coded sequence of pulses, transceiver 14 is switched into a "transmit" mode until the transmission of the ultrasonic signal is completed, whereupon it returns to the "listen" mode. The power supply for transceiver 14 and for console 10 is provided by DC power supply 19 and power supply 20 respectively.

Portable pocket unit transceivers 21 are carried by the persons subscribing to the system, and are sensitive to the ultrasonic signals transmitted by the room transceivers. Transducer 22 receives the transmitted signals from transducer 17, and transmits them to a receiver 23 and a decoder 24, which is preset to respond to a predetermined identification code and thereby identify the person carrying the pocket unit. If the signals received by transceiver 21 do not correspond to the identification code preset in decoder 24, further processing of the received

signals is blocked. If, however, the received signal corresponds to the person's identification code, then, upon the cessation of the signal transmitted from the room transceiver, an oscillator 25 is activated so as to generate a single ultrasonic pulse signal through gate 26 which may be, for example, a relay and transducer 22, into the room in which the person is located. The transmitted signal is preferably inaudible.

Transducer 18, which is located in the same room as the person to be located, detects the pulse generated by transceiver 21 and activates amplifier 27. A single electrical pulse corresponding to the generated ultrasonic pulse is then transmitted through gate 28 back to display converter 29 in console 10. Digital display 30 is thereby activated to display the room number in which the pocket unit and the person is located. No coding of the return pulse signal is necessary, since the identity of wires 13 carrying the signal gives the room location immediately.

Pocket unit transceiver 21 is powered by a battery 31 which is coupled to the components of the transceiver by a switch 32. The switch is preferably a time-delay mercury switch which is not manually operated so that the person carrying the unit is prevented from turning it off. The mercury switch is mounted in the pocket unit so that it disconnects battery 31 from the components when transceiver 21 is not vertically disposed as it would be when carried in the person's pocket. This is accomplished by containing the mercury within a chamber in contact with both switch terminals, and providing two small diameter apertures therein to permit the mercury to flow into a compartment adjacent the chamber when the pocket unit assumes a position other than vertical. The apertures should preferably be small in size, so that several seconds are required before enough mercury flows out of the chamber to break contact with the switch terminals and disconnect the battery. Thus, a short-duration, horizontal position of the pocket unit will not interrupt its continuous operation. Such situations might occur, for example, when a person bends over to tie his shoe, or pick something off the floor. However, when the unit is not in use and resting on a table or shelf, the battery will be automatically disconnected. This prevents long-term battery drain, and increases the useful operational life of the battery.

It should be noted that Fig. 1 illustrates the operation of only one room transceiver, pocket unit transceiver and console. However, in actual operation, a plurality of room transceivers and pocket units are used, and are activated simultaneously by console unit 10.

Fig. 2 illustrates console 10 in greater detail and shows its connection to a plurality of room transceivers 14 disposed in the rooms and hallways of a building. The connection between the room transceivers and the console may be accomplished by an interface connector of any suitable type. Surveillance of hallways, such as hallway 36, is accomplished by tapping the wires of the closest room transceiver near the hallway location where coverage is desired. Keyboard 11 contains 10 numerical digits, each on a single key, a "clear" or "reset" key for clearing the keyboard of the identification number programmed therein if a mistake has been made, and a "send" or "transmit" key for transmitting the identification code to encoder 12. After the number is programmed on the keyboard, digital display 30 will display the identification number programmed and enable the operator to determine immediately if a mistake has been made. If the correct number has been entered, the "send" key is pushed and the identification number is transmitted to encoder 12.

Fig. 2 shows each of the room transceivers 14 transmitting the ultrasonic digital pulses transmitted by encoder 12. In rooms D and E, pocket unit transceivers 21 receive the ultrasonic signals transmitted by the room transceiver located therein. In room E, the pocket unit transceiver has received the ultrasonic signal transmitted by the room transceiver, decoded the signal and determined that it corresponds to the identification code of the pocket unit, and transmitted a digital pulse which is received by the room transceiver and relayed back to display converter 29 to provide numerical room location on data display 30. In room D, however, no signal is transmitted by transceiver 21 in response to the ultrasonic signal transmitted by the room transceiver. In this case, the pocket unit decoder has determined that the code transmitted does not correspond to the identification code of the pocket unit, and the same response is obtained as if no pocket unit transceiver were located in the room.

Transducers 17, 18 and 22 may be any conventional device, such as a piezoelectric crystal which is capable of generating an ultrasonic signal when actuated electrically by, for example, an oscillator. These ultrasonic transducers are also omni-directional, i.e., they are sensitive to signals arriving from all directions or from a wide range of directions. This omni-directional characteristic prevents "dead" spots or inactive regions in a room.

Since ultrasonic reflections bouncing off the walls of a room could cause interference with the digital decoding process carried on by decoder 24, a timer is provided in the

decoder to delay any reflections present in the room from proceeding to the next step in the code sequence. Encoder 12 is also time sequenced to allow for the decoder timing and prevent false triggering. A room in which acoustic absorption is good presents the greatest problem. In such a case, the time factor should preferably allow for a diminishing of the signal in the interval to one-tenth of a second "on" and one-fifth of a second "off".

Interference avoidance may also be achieved by providing phase reversal of a continuous signal. The phase change at 30 khz would be a phase change of one-tenth of a second. This method is similar to Loran of the frequency shift type, and each signal burst from the console is a different frequency and each room transceiver changes its frequency in response to encoder 12. Every other frequency may therefore be received at a different time interval, or a series of frequencies may be received, in sequence, without time delays provided therebetween, since the ultrasonic room reflections have no effect on the different frequencies. In contrast, conventional RF decoding may be interfered with by stray signals outside the system.

Fig. 10 illustrates a typical coded interrogation signal 49 which is transmitted by encoder 2 and room transceiver 14 to the pocket unit transceivers. The amount of time required for transmission of this binary coded signal will depend on the capacity of the system designed. An initiating pulse, which activates the pocket units so that they are set to begin receiving the ultrasonic pulses, is also transmitted by the room transceivers before the coded sequence of pulses is sent out.

As shown in Fig. 3, the system of Fig. 1 may also be provided with either a scanning system 34, which locates persons on the premises rapidly by sequentially scanning the premises in cycles, or a telephone switching network 33 which automatically connects a person at the extension telephone 35 to a telephone located near the person desired to be located.

The wires connecting console 10 to room transceivers 14 may be, for example, spare telephone wires located in the building.

These wires may be intercepted at a terminal board, or at a connector of the telephone in the room near the desk of the person. The room transceiver may be mounted on the wall near the terminal board or connector, as desired. The transceiver may also be located within the telephone itself; however, the transducer should be exposed to the atmosphere, for example, either at the rear of the telephone or on the front upper surface of the phone casing. The location of the transceiver or transducer, how-

ever, is completely arbitrary. For example, the transducer, the room transceiver, or both, may be located in lighting fixtures, built into the wall, ceiling, etc.

The connecting wires may also be the existing network of wire pairs supplying ordinary 115 volt, 60 Hz house current in the building where the system is installed. In a suitable connection system, a carrier current transmitter (not shown) is provided in console 10 to transmit the digital signals over the building wiring. The room transceiver would then plug into the wall outlet receptacles of each room in order to receive the signals generated by the console. The remaining components of the system would be the same as those described with respect to the previous embodiments.

There are several ways of locating a person and transmitting his location to another person who desires to contact him. If, for example, there is an incoming telephone call, an operator at a switchboard may program the person's identification number onto keyboard 11 and await the indication of the person's location on digital display 30. The operator may then inform the person desiring the information of the location of the person and the nearest telephone extension so that he may contact the party. The operator may also dial the particular location herself, and connect the telephone call directly.

The digital display may be eliminated and a flashing light substituted adjacent the telephone extension key on the switchboard console. The operator may then directly connect the incoming telephone call to the extension and ring the party.

A listing board containing all the room numbers of a building may also be provided, and a light emitting diode disposed next to each room number which will light up to indicate the location of the person. In any of the previous embodiments, the previously-described scanning system may be used to store the personnel location data and reduce the time required to locate the party. With such a system, the operator would immediately know if the person is available to accept a call, or if he is out of the building.

In order to eliminate the need for a switchboard operator and also eliminate the display apparatus, the locating system may be designed so that a calling person may first dial an access code which will connect him to the console, and subsequently, dial the identification number of the person to be located, and be automatically connected with the party by the automatic switching apparatus. In such a system, the dialing of the person's identification code number causes the console to generate a plurality of interrogating signals which search for the

person to be located. If a response signal is returned from the person's pocket unit transceiver, the switching apparatus automatically connects the incoming telephone
 5 call to the extension nearest the person wanted. In such a system, the console first searches for the person, even when he is located in his own office, and then connects the call to an extension nearest the person
 10 so that he may take the call or message. The switchboard operator is thus not needed.

Fig. 4 illustrates an ultrasonic locating and tracking system for surveillance of a
 15 plurality of plants or remote buildings in other cities or distant locations from a local location. Console 10 is located in local building 37 and is coupled to remote building 38 by a two-wire telephone line 45. In
 20 building 38, the coded series of pulses transmitted by console 10 to room transceivers 14 is also transmitted over wire 45 to remote room transceivers 14' in remote building 38. Both of the systems in each building
 25 are the same as those previously described with respect to Fig. 1. If a signal is transmitted by a pocket unit transceiver in response to the coded signal, remote encoder 12' converts the single pulse response to a
 30 digital serial pulse train which is transmitted back to console 10 over wire 45 to activate display 30 and thereby indicate the location of the person.

In situations where it is impractical, or impossible, to link the remote building to the
 35 local building by telephone wires, the system may be modified as illustrated in Fig. 5. RF transmitter 39 is coupled to console 10 and transmits the coded signal from console 10 to remote building 38 by means
 40 of antenna 42. A corresponding antenna at the remote building receives the signal and transmits it to an RF receiver 40'. Pulsar 41 then relays the interrogation signal to remote room transceivers 14'. If a response
 45 from a pocket unit transceiver is received by the room transceivers, the pulse is transmitted to encoder 12' which converts it to a digital serial pulse train and transmits it to RF transmitter 39' for transmission back
 50 to console 10 in building 37 by means of antennae 42. RF receiver 40 in building 37 receives the transmitted signals and transmits them to console 10 where a visual display of the location of the person appears.
 55 In Fig. 6, the ultrasonic locating system of Fig. 5 in remote building 38 has been modified to include remote console 10' similar to console 10 located in building 37, and
 60 TV camera 44 for transmitting the visual display on console 10' of the location of the person in remote building 38 to RF transmitter 39'. The TV camera signals are transmitted by antennae 42 back to building 37 to receiver 40. Console 10 in the

main building then displays the remote location of the person desired.

In Fig. 7, the embodiment of Fig. 4 has been modified to replace encoder 12' with
 a remote console 10' similar to console 10
 70 in building 37, and a closed circuit TV camera 44' which reads the digital readout on console 10' and transmits the picture back via telephone wires 45 to a closed circuit
 TV receiver 43 located in local building 37.
 75 Receiver 43 then transmits the signals to console 10 where the person's remote location is displayed.

In Figs. 8 and 9, CRT display systems for displaying the location and tracking in-
 80 form are shown. CRT tube 46 displays the pocket unit number, name and location 47 of the person desired to be located. The tube is used in conjunction
 with a miniature computer, which controls
 85 the data display at the console, and an alpha-numeric keyboard for adding and deleting names and numbers in the system. The system may be operated manually as
 described with respect to the previous em-
 90 bodiments, or may display data gathered by a fully, or particularly, automatic scanning system. CRT tube 46' may also display a building layout 48. The person's
 number appears within the boundaries of
 95 the room in which he is located as shown in Fig. 9. As the person moves from one room to another, or from one room into a
 hallway, his number follows him on the screen. This system is preferably used with
 100 an automatic scanning system to keep the location information constantly current.

Besides the previously-mentioned advantages, the present invention possesses a distinct
 105 advantage over conventional paging systems of any kind: time saving. This time saving results from eliminating unconscious delay which occurs when a person is paged and is interrupted before he can respond,
 or is preoccupied with a telephone call or
 110 personal meeting, and reducing the time the person calling waits on the telephone line for someone to locate the party desired, especially if the calls are outside calls and are long distance.
 115

While only several embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it will be obvious to those persons
 skilled in the art that many changes and
 120 modifications may be made thereunto without departing from the scope of the invention.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. An ultrasonic tracking and locating
 125 system, comprising:
 means for generating a coded sequence of digital pulses, the combination of said pulses being identified with a particular
 130 object or person to be located.

first transceiver means coupled to said generating means and responsive to said digital pulses, for generating a plurality of corresponding, digitally coded ultrasonic signals.

second transceiver means for receiving said digital ultrasonic signals, including a digital signal decoder, tuned to a predetermined digital code, for decoding said ultrasonic signals, and transmission means responsive to said digital decoder, for transmitting at least one ultrasonic pulse in response to the reception of the ultrasonic signal whose coded sequence corresponds to the code to which said decoder is tuned, said first transceiver means receiving said ultrasonic pulse and generating a corresponding digital pulse for identifying the location of said second transceiver, and means responsive to said digital pulse for indicating the location of the person or object desired.

2. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said generating means comprises:

a keyboard having a plurality of manually activated keys, each representing a selected numerical digit for enabling the identification code of a particular person or object to be entered therein, and

a digital encoder coupled to said keyboard for generating a coded sequence of pulses representing the person's or object's identification code.

3. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said first transceiver means comprises:

a first transducer for generating said digitally coded ultrasonic signals in response to said sequence of coded pulses generated by said generating means,

an oscillator coupled to said first transducer and responsive to said generating means, so that said first transducer generates said plurality of ultrasonic digital signals,

a second transducer for receiving said ultrasonic pulse transmitted by said second transceiver means, and

means coupled to said second transducer for receiving and amplifying said ultrasonic pulse and transmitting said corresponding digital pulse to said indicating means.

4. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 3, wherein said first and second transducers are piezoelectric crystals.

5. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said second transceiver means comprises:

a transducer for receiving the transmitting ultrasonic signals;

means for receiving and amplifying said digitally coded ultrasonic signals generated by said first transceiver means;

a digital decoder coupled to said receiving and amplifying means for generating an output signal in response to a received ultrasonic signal having a sequence of pulses corresponding to said predetermined digital code, and

an oscillator coupled to said transducer so that said transducer transmits at least one ultrasonic pulse in response to the reception of a signal corresponding to said predetermined code.

6. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 5, wherein said second transceiver means further comprises a battery for supplying DC power to said receiving means, and a time-delay, mercury switch coupled to said battery and said receiving means having an attitude sensor for sensing the vertical and horizontal position of said second transceiver means and automatically disconnecting said battery from said receiving means when said transceiver is disposed in a horizontal position and connecting said battery to said receiving means when said transceiver is disposed in a vertical position.

7. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 6, wherein said transducer is a piezoelectric crystal.

8. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said indicating means comprises:

means for converting said digital pulse generated by said first transceiver means to an electrical signal identifying the location of said generating first transceiver means, and

a digital readout means, having a plurality of numerical digits disposed therein for numerically indicating the location of said generating first transceiver means, said second transceiver means, and the person or object to be located.

9. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said indicating means comprises:

means for converting said digital pulse generated by said first transceiver means to an electrical signal identifying the location of said generating first transceiver means,

information storage means for storing the identification code number and name of the persons or objects to be located, and

CRT display means coupled to said information storage means and said conversion means for displaying the numerical location of said generating first transceiver means, said second transceiver means transmitting said ultrasonic pulse, and the person or object to be located.

10. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 9, wherein said CRT display means displays the identification number, name and location of the person or object to be located.

11. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 9, wherein said CRT display means displays the floor plan of a selected location in a building, and the identification numbers of the persons or objects to be located, said numbers being disposed on said display means in a position corresponding to the actual location of the person or object to be located.

12. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said first transceiver means is coupled to said generating means and said indicating means by a plurality of telephone wires.

13. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1, wherein said first transceiver means and said generating means are coupled together by 115 volts 60 cycle transmission wires, and a carrier current transmission means is coupled to said generating means for transmitting said sequence of digital pulses over said wires to said first transceiver means, said transceiver means being coupled to wall outlet receptacles for receiving the digital pulses generated by said generating means.

14. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 further comprising means for activating said generating means and said first and second transceiver means continuously in successive cycles, said indicating means operating in synchronization with said generating means and said first and second transceiver means, for automatically providing in successive cycles the location of the person or object desired.

15. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 further comprising:

a plurality of telephone extensions coupled to said generating means,

means coupled to said telephone extensions for activating said generating means in response to the dialling of the identification number of a person or object to be located, and

means for automatically connecting the telephone line on which said identification number is dialled to a telephone located near said first transceiver means generating said digital pulse and ringing said telephone.

16. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 wherein the area for tracking and locating extends to at least one room in a first building and at least one room in a spaced or remote building, the means for generating a coded sequence of digital pulses being housed in the first of said buildings, said first transceiver means including transceivers in the rooms of said first building, and including remote first transceiver means comprising

transceivers in the rooms of said remote building, and

a digital encoder coupled to said remote first transceiver means for receiving a single digital pulse transmitted by said remote first transceiver means in response to a second transceiver means located in said remote location, converting said pulse to a digital serial pulse train, and transmitting said pulse train to said indicating means and thereby providing an indication of the remote location of the person or object desired.

17. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 16, wherein said encoder and said remote first transceiver means are coupled to said indicating means and said generating means by telephone wires.

18. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 further comprising:

RF transmission and receiving means for transmitting said coded pulses generated by said generating means and for receiving radio coded signals from remote locations, in separate buildings,

at least one remote first transceiver means for generating said plurality of coded ultrasonic pulses in one of said remote locations,

remote receiving means at said one remote location for receiving the RF transmission of said pulses generated by said generating means,

a remote pulser at said one remote location coupled to said remote RF receiving means for relaying said received sequence of pulses to said remote first transceiver means,

a remote digital encoder at said one remote location for converting a single pulse response transmitted from a remote second transceiver means into a digital serial pulse train, and

remote RF transmission means at said one remote location for transmitting said pulse train to said indicating means and thereby providing an indication of the location of the person or object desired.

19. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 further comprising:

RF transmission means and receiving means for transmitting said coded pulses generated by said generating means and receiving radio coded signals from a remote location in a separate building,

at least one remote first transceiver means for generating said plurality of digitally coded ultrasonic signals in the remote location,

remote RF receiving means for receiving said radio coded signals from said RF receiving transmission means,

remote generating means and indicating means for regenerating said plurality of coded digital pulses and in response to a pulse transmitted by a remote second transceiver means providing an indication of the location of the person or object desired.

a TV camera focused on said remote indicating means for converting said indication of the location of the person or object desired into an electrical signal, and

remote RF transmission means coupled to said TV camera for transmitting said electrical signals to said indicating means, so that said indicating means indicates the remote location of the person or object to be located.

20 The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 1 further comprising.

at least one remote first transceiver means coupled to said generating means for generating a plurality of said digital ultrasonic signals in a remote location in a separate building.

remote generating and indicating means coupled to said remote first transceiver means for generating further said digital coded pulses and in response to a pulse transmitted by a remote second transceiver means providing an indication of the location of the person or object to be located at the remote location.

a closed circuit TV camera focused on

said remote indicating means for converting said indication of the remote location of the person or object to be located with an electrical signal, and

a closed circuit TV receiver coupled to said TV camera for receiving said electrical signals generated by said camera and transmitting said signals to said indicating means and thereby providing an indication of the remote location of the person or object to be located.

21. The ultrasonic tracking and locating system as recited in claim 20, wherein said plurality of remote first transceiver means and said closed circuit TV camera are coupled to said generating means and said closed circuit TV receiver respectively by a plurality of telephone wires.

22. An ultrasonic tracking and locating system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings

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6 SHEETS

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Sheet L

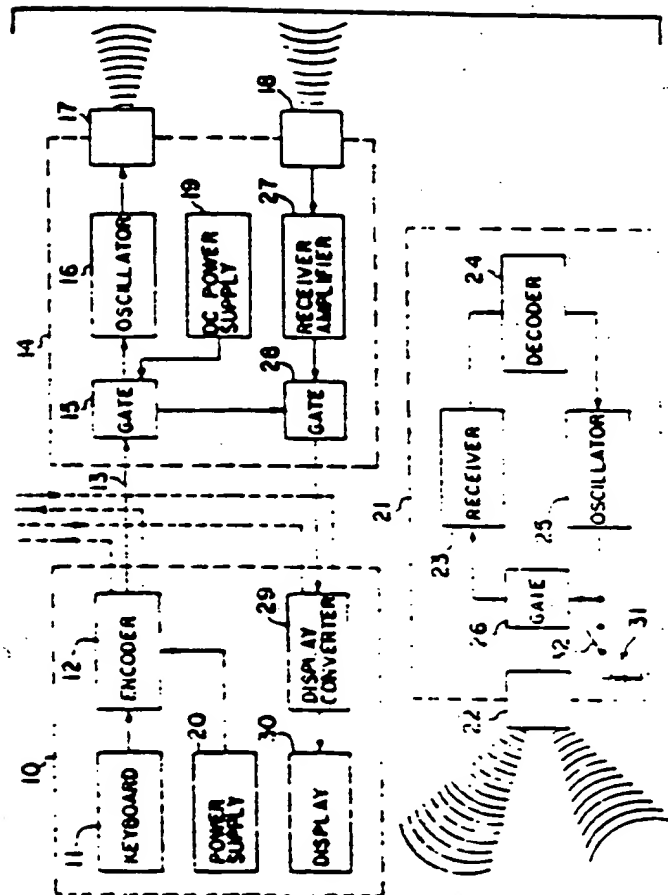


Fig. 1.

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6 SHEETS

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Sheet 2

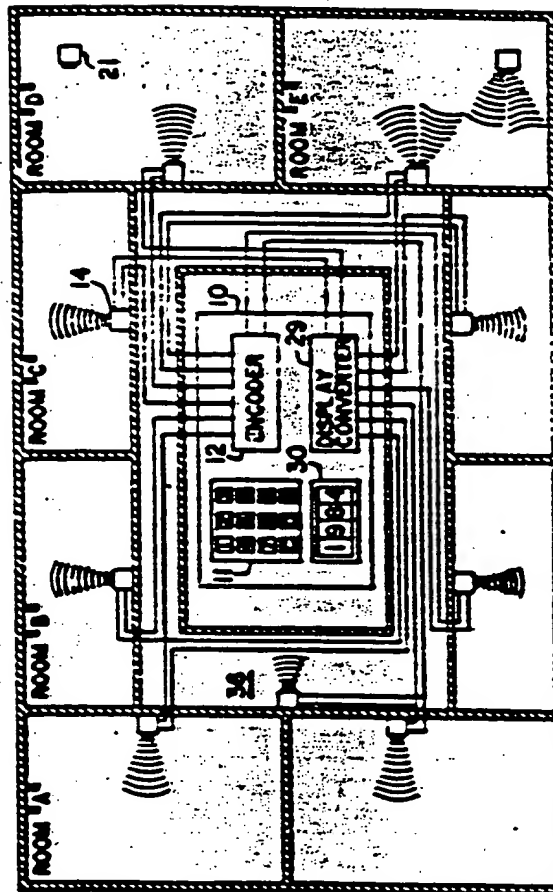


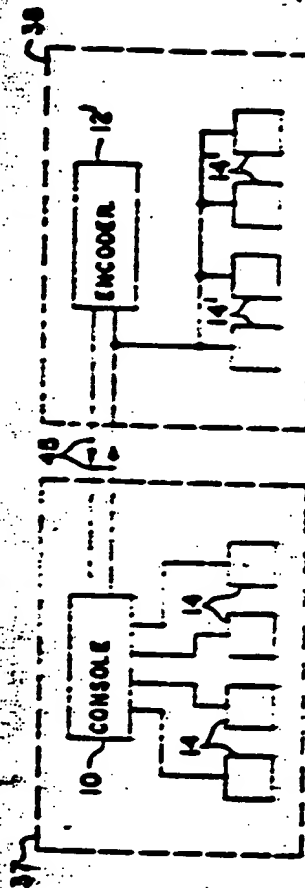
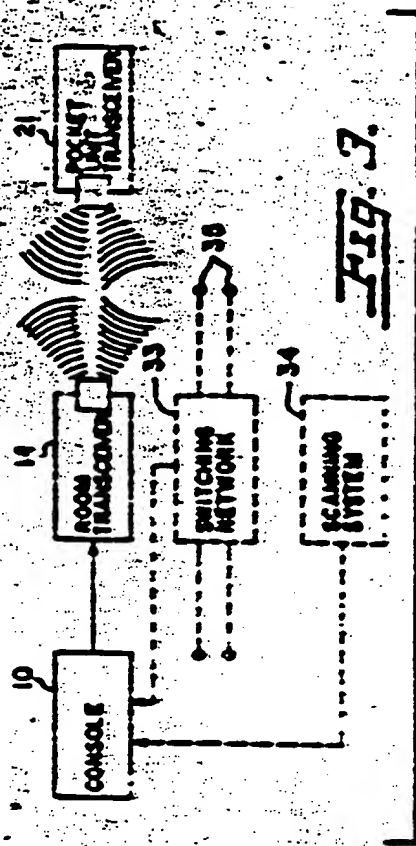
Fig. 2.

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

6 SHEETS

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Sheet 3



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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

6 SHEETS

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Sheet 4

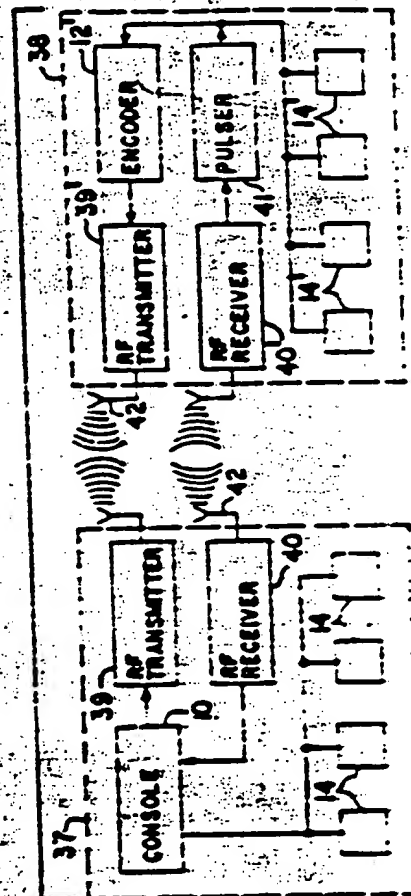
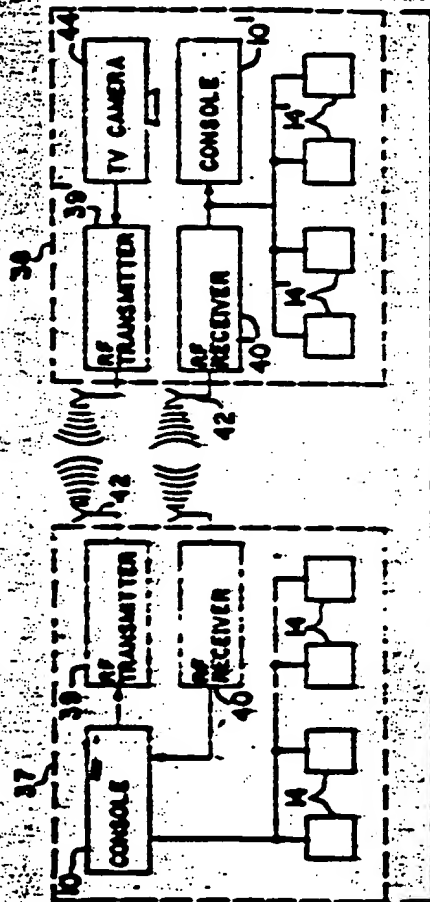
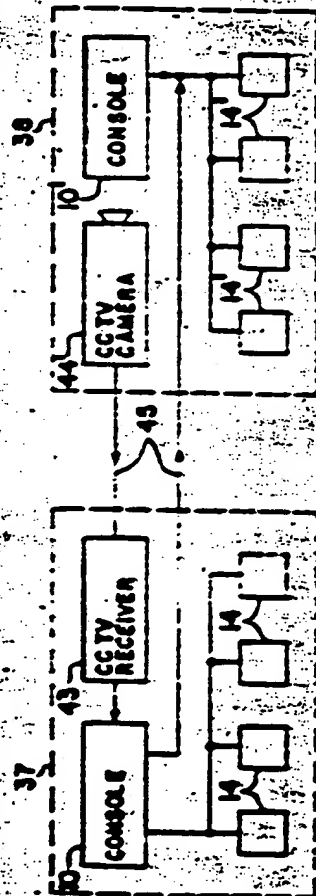


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.Fig. 7.

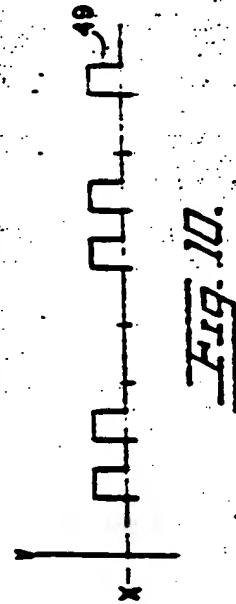
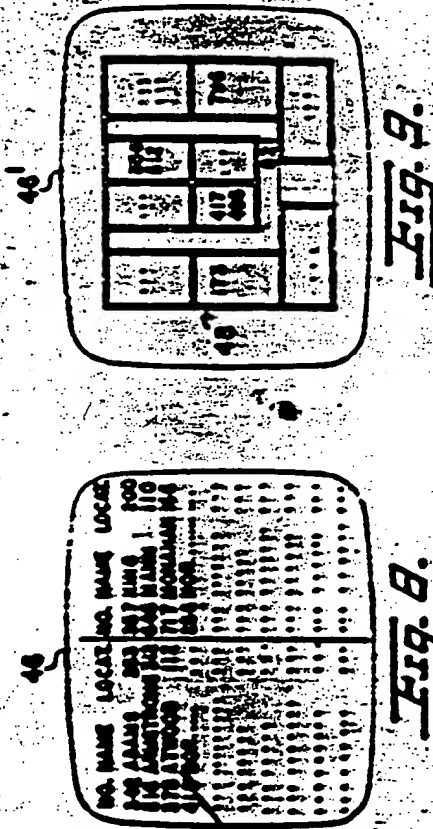
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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

6 SHEETS

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Sheet 6



a specified range, when energized with constant, applied primary line-to-ground voltage. *See: outdoor coupling capacitor.* 341

burglar-alarm system. An alarm system signaling an entry or attempted entry into the area protected by the system. *See: protective signaling.* 328

burial depth (cable plowing). The depth of soil cover over buried cable, pipe etcetera measured on level ground. 52

buried cable. A cable installed under the surface of the ground in such a manner that it cannot be removed without disturbing the soil. *See: cable; power distribution, underground construction.* 328

burn-in (1) (class 1E static battery chargers and inverters). The operation of components or equipment, prior to type test or ultimate application, intended to stabilize their characteristics and to identify early failures. 408

(2) (reliability). The operation of items prior to their ultimate application intended to stabilize their characteristics and to identify early failures. *See: reliability.* 182

(3) (station control and data acquisition). A period, usually prior to on-line operation, during which equipment is continuously energized for the purpose of forcing infant mortality failures. 403

burnishing. The smoothing of metal surfaces by means of a hard tool or other article. *See: electroplating.* 328

burnishing surface (mechanical recording). The portion of the cutting stylus directly behind the cutting edge, that smooths the the groove. *See: phonograph pickup.* 176

burnt deposit. A rough or noncoherent electrodeposit produced by the application of an excessive current density. *See: electroplating.* 328

burnup, nuclear (electric power supply). (1) A measure of nuclear reactor fuel consumption, usually expressed as energy produced per unit weight of fuel exposed (megawatt-days per metric ton of fuel.) (2) Percentage of fueled atoms that have undergone fission (atom percent burnup). 112

burst (1) (pulse techniques). A wave or waveform composed of a pulse train or repetitive waveform that starts as a prescribed time and/or amplitude, continues for a relatively short duration and/or number of cycles, and upon completion returns to the starting amplitude. *See: pulse.* 185

(2) (audio and electroacoustics). An excursion of a quantity (voltage, current, or power) in an electric system that exceeds a selected multiple of the long-time average magnitude of this quantity taken over a period of time sufficiently long that increasing the length of this period will not change the result appreciably. This multiple is called the upper burst reference. *Notes:* (1) If measurements are made at different points in a system, or at different times, the same quantity must be measured consistently. (2) The excursion may be an electrical representation of a change of some other physical variable such as pressure, velocity, displacement, etcetera. 253,176

(3) (radio wave propagation). A transient increase in

intensity of radiation over a short period, such as is observed from the sun. 146

burst build-up interval. The time interval between the burst leading-edge time and the instant at which the upper burst reference is first equaled. *See: The figure attached to the definition of burst duration.* *See: burst.* 253,176

burst corona (overhead-power-line corona and radio noise). Burst corona may be considered as the initial stage of positive glow. It occurs at a positive electrode with field strengths at or slightly above the corona-inception gradient. Burst corona appears as a bluish film of velvet-like glow adhering closely to the electrode surface. The current pulses of burst corona are of low amplitude and may last for periods of milliseconds. *Note:* Occurrence of burst corona and positive onset streamers requires the same range of field strength. 411

burst decay interval (audio and electroacoustics). The time interval between the instant at which the peak burst magnitude occurs and the burst trailing-edge time. *See: The figure attached to the definition of burst duration.* *See: burst.* 253,176

burst duration (audio and electroacoustics). The time interval during which the instantaneous magnitude of the quantity exceeds the lower burst reference, disregarding brief excursions below the reference, provided the duration of any individual excursion is less than a burst safeguard interval of selected length. *Note:* (1) If the duration of an excursion is equal to or greater than the burst safeguard interval, the burst has ended. (2) These terms, as well as those defined below, are illustrated in the accompanying figure. (A) A burst is found with the aid of a "window" that is slid horizontally to the right with its base resting on the lower burst reference. The width of the window equals the burst safeguard interval and the height of the window equals the difference between the upper and lower burst references. The window is slid to the right until the trace crosses the top of the window. The upper burst reference has then been reached and a burst has occurred. (B) The burst leading-edge time is found by sliding the window to the left until the trace disappears from the window. The right-hand side of the window marks the burst leading-edge time. (C) The burst trailing edge time is found by a similar procedure. The window is slid to the right past its position in (A) until the trace disappears from the window. The left-hand side of the window marks the burst trailing-edge time. (D) Terms used in defining a burst: burst leading-edge time, t_1 ; burst build-up interval, $t_2 - t_1$; burst rise interval, $t_3 - t_1$; burst trailing-edge time, t_5 ; burst decay interval, $t_5 - t_3$; burst fall-off interval, $t_5 - t_4$; burst duration, $t_5 - t_1$; upper burst reference, U ; lower burst reference, L ; long-time average power, P . *See: burst.* 253,176

burst duty factor (audio and electroacoustics). The ratio of the average burst duration to the average spacing. *Note:* This is equivalent to the product of the average burst duration and the burst repetition rate. *See: The figure attached to the definition of burst duration.* *See: burst.* 253,176

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